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October 26, 1878-tf

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Our buyer, W. F. COULTER, has returned from second trip East, and we are now prepared to show the trade

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Lace Buntings, Plain (all wool)
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The customers of this house may Ever offered on this Market. We have great bargains in

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These Goods were bought late, and 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the early purchases, and it will pay you to see

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,

In great Variety, very Cheap. We have also added the

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100 doz. Splendid Cotton Hose, for Ladies, 100 doz. Fancy Hose for Children,

100 doz. Men's Half-hose, all at 5 cents per pair. Call and see them. We can show

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E. GLICK'S,

Lieut.-General N. B. Forrest and His Campaigns.

Southern Historical Society at White Sulphur Springs, Va., August 15th, 1879.

BY HON. JAS. R. CHALMERS.

was my immediate commander dur-ing the last year and a half of the ilitary genius, was certainly the revolutionary leader on our He was restrained by no knowledge of law or constitution. He was embarrassed by no preconideas of military science. His favorite maxim was, "war means fighting, and fighting means Without the slightest knowledge of them, he seemed by instinct to adopt the tactics of the

common than to find in writings on military matters reference to 'the lustrated the military characteris- around Nashville with one hundred common than to find in writings on

In February, 1841, when I was ng, for the danger was over before it arrived, and the men received no pay. Finding himself in a strange country without friends or money, Forrest, with the characteristic ensplit rails at fifty cents per hundred and made 'the money neces-sary to bring him back to his fam-

Without tracing him through the teps by which he accumulated a fortune, it is enough to say that at sixteen years of age he was left fatherless, with a mother and large famly to support on a small leased farm, and at forty years of age he was the owner of a large cotton plantation and slaves, making about one thousand bales of cotton per annum, and engaged in a prosperous business in Memphis, the largest city of his native State. His peronal courage had been severely tested on several occasions; notably at Hernando, Mississippi, where he was assaulted in the streets by three Matlock brothers and their and Forrest all wounded, his assall-ants fled and left him master of the

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF A CAV-ALRY BATTALION. On the 14th of June, 1861, Nathan Bedford Forrest was enrolled as a private in a Confederate cavalry mpany, and went into camp near 6th of July, 1861, Hon. Isham G. larris, the great war governor of Tennessee, knowing Forrest well and having a high regard for the man, telegraphed him to come to Memphis, and there, through the aid of General Polk, procured authority for him to raise a regiment of cavalry for Confederate service. This was somewhat difficult authority to obtain at that time, for in the beginning of the war neither side beginning of the war neither side regarded cavalry as of much value for fighting purposes; and it is, per-haps, more due to Forrest than to any other man, that the cavalry was subsequently so largely in-creased and played such an impor-tant part on both sides. But For-rests men were not properly called cavalry—they more nearly resemoled the dragoons of the sixteenth century, who are described as 'mounted foot soldiers." Jackson's corps were called "web-footed cayalry," and Forrest's troopers might well be called "winged infantry." On the 20th of July, Forrest mus tered his first company into service, and about the same time smuggled out of Louisville, Ky., though closely watched, pistols and saddles to equip them. During the second week of October, 1861, he organized a battalion of eight companies, of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and the day after its organization moved for Fort Donelson,

After having seen some service in marching and scouting, but with little time, or inclination for drill, on the 28th of December, 1861, Forest, with three hundred and fifty strong, near Goods, but a pleasure.

Respectfully,

Respectfully,

Coulter, Bro. & Strutton.

His first nattle.

After having seen some service in marching seen some service in strile, with cries of "kill him," when the infantry, without the division in line of battle, while cries of "kill him," when the sand his cavalry. He had scarcely before the rise, and will be sold on the 28th of December, 1861, Forest, with three hundred and infity strong, near service in marching and scouting, but with little time, or inclination for drill, on the 28th of December, 1861, Forest, with three hundred and all around him. The enemy is strated on Dover. Returning from this, he was constantly engaged in the battle, and aklemashes a round in the before the marches achievements of Forrest was his cavalry. He had scarcely with his one hundred and his cavalry. He had scarcely with the enemy for the first time, on the 28th of December, 1861, For the enemy for the first time, about four hundred and iffty strong, on the 28th of December, 1861, For the enemy for the first time, about four hundred and iffty strong, on the 28th of December, 1861, For the enemy for the first time, about four hundred and infity strong, on the 28th of December, 1861, For the enemy for the first time, about four hundred and struck eres, while from this horse marching in the battle, while cries of "kluthur," and his c

Franklin Bank,

| Ural tactics which were subsequent| ly more fully developed and made |
| ly more fully developed and made |
| ly more fully developed and made |
| forrest famous as a cavalry leader. |
| He had marched his command twenty miles that day, when he |
| Forrest famous as a cavalry leader. |
| Forrest famous as my's cavalry had passed. Putting his command at a gallop, he travstruck the rear guard. His own the brigade to form in line of battle, ommand was badly scattered, not alf up with him; but without The success and result of this attack was General Dodge, with about half up with him; but without haulting, he rushed headlong at them, leading the charge himself. When he had driven the rear guard on to the main body, and they turned on him with superior force, he quickly dismounted his men, and held the enemy in check until his command came up, and ordered them to attack flank and rear. This movement was successful, and the retreat of the Federals soon began was the only fighting they had on the dead of Alabama and Georgia; where he was the only fighting they had on the dead of Alabama and Georgia; where he retreat of the Federals soon began. Quickly mounting his men, he commenced one of his terrible pursuits, fighting hand-to-hand with pistol

and sword—killing one and wounding two himself—continuing the chase for many miles, and leaving the road dotted with wounded and nd subsequently an equally celebrated Confederate Colonel, D. C. panther's about to spring on his prey. In fact, he looked as little

tol and sword to all around himlike Hector fighting over the body

some general 'owed his success to knowing when to dispense with the rules of war.' It would be difficult erick at Leuthen and Zorndorf, to say what these rules are or in without even having heard these what code they are embodied." names." First, his reckless courage field, and so much more so when emy moving on him on every road, made, as Forrest often did, under he coolly and quietly led his men into rout and makes victory complete. If our Confederate leaders had pursued their victory at Manassas, Shiloh and Chickamauga as Forrest pursued this his first victory; as he pursued Streight in the untains of Alabama; as he pursued Sturgis from Tishemingo creek; as he pursued every advantage obtained over an enemy-the cause that we lost might perhaps have been won, Fifth, following, with-out knowing it, Napier's precept of the art of war, he was always in the front, making personal observations and sending back orders for moving his troops, "while his keen eye watched the whole fight and guided him to the weak spot." As Scott

This practice brought him into many personal conflicts; and General Dick Taylor has well said: "I days of lion-hearted Richard, has wounded under him in battle, and success, an order came to retire. was twice severely wounded himself. This practice led to imitation by general officers; and at Hart's cross-roads, the day before the battle of Franklin, I witnessed what I will venture to say was never seen on any other battlefield during the war, Forrest with two division and

three brigade commanders all on the skirmish line in the fight. FORT DONELSON AND SHILOH, At Fort Donelson his regiment bore a conspicuous part in the fight, covered General Pillow's flank in the most important sortie that was once. Sending an agent forward to made on our side, captured a battery of six guns, and retreated in Memphis, he started. By the 15th safety, when the garrison surrendered. At Shiloh, without taking at Clifton, swimming his horses and any part in the main battle, he ren- ferrying over his men, artillery and dered signal and efficient service, train, with a leaky old ferryboat, in Our army had been withdrawn a cold, pelting rain, that destroyed early Sunday evening, and when officers and men were sleeping, and when sion caps. Fortunately, his agent sondly dreaming that their victory was complete. Forrest, without any orders from any superior officer, had pressed his scouts to the river and discovered that reinforcements of his return. In two weeks' time discovered that reinforcements of his return. In two weeks' time, the enemy were arriving. I was without three thousand raw and then in command of an infantry almost unarmed cavalry, in a small signed him to the command of brigade, which, by some oversight, district of country, surrounded on North Mississippi and West Tenhad not received the order to retire, and not received the order to retire, and having continued the fight until dark, slept on the ground where hy the Memphls and Charleston Prentiss surrendered. About mid-railroad, througed with Union Morton's battery, which he had ornight Forrest awake me, inquiring for Generals Beauregard, Bragg and Hardee, and when I could not tell him the headquarters of either, he said, in profane but prophetic language "If the enemy come on us in the language of the said, in profane but prophetic language "If the enemy come on us in the language of the said, in profane but prophetic language "If the enemy come on us in the language of the said in profane but prophetic language the said in profane but prophetic language of the said in profane but prophetic language the said in profane said in profane said in profane but prophetic language the said in profane but profane guage, "If the enemy come on us in the morning, we will be whipped like hell." With promptness he rest of the war, captured eighteen the assistance of Major-General S. carried the information to head-quarters, and, with military genius, suggested a renewal at once of our attack; but the unlettered Colonel was ordered back to his regiment "to keep up a vigilant and strong picket line," which he did, and gave timely notice of the Monday's then crossing the Tennessee river, attack. On the day after Shiloh, seven hundred yards wide, in a few from ten to thirty men willing to

vation, I ordered them back to their camps where they now are."

A BRIGADIER-GENERAL—CAPTURE leaving a few regiments to keep up On the 10th of June, 1862, before that night toward Courtland, to he had recovered from his wound, prepare for the pursuit of Streight. at the earnest solicitation of prom- which he commenced early on the inent citizens of North Alabama, he morning of the 29th March, 1863. was ordered to Chattanooga to take | The story of that celebrated pursuit, command of four regiments of cav- which lasted four days and nights, Kelly, saw him then for the first time under fire, and thus vividly describes the change that always took place in his appearance in a fight: "His face flushed till it bore is the change that always took place in his appearance in a fight: "His face flushed till it bore is the change that always took place in his appearance in a fight: "His face flushed till it bore is the command of four regiments of cavalry, which had seen but little if any service. He arrived on the 19th of June, and began at once to investigate to heavy battles; the flanking of the bridge over Black creek, through the bridge ready for a move. He was then the aid of Miss Emma Sanson, who, a striking resemblance to a painted but a Lieutenant-Colonel, though mounting behind him on his horse assigned to this command as a Brig-adier-General, to which rank he courage and simplicity of the same had been recommended for promo-tion, and the appointment was sub-skirts and telling him to get behind like the Forrest of our mess table as the storm of December resembles the quiet of June."

sequently made on the 2ist of July, her when they dismonnted at the Ford under fire of the enemy; the flerce fighting at Sand mountain at Those who saw him when his brother Jeffrey fell, who was born after the death of his father, and who was educated and almost idolized by his brother, say that the blaze of his face and the glare of his eyes were fearful to behold, and that he rushed like a madman on the foe, dealing out death with pistol and sword to all around him question of rank, he moved from dusk, where men fought by the pieces of artillery, six hundred sharp crack of the rifle and the horses, forty wagons, twelve hun-dred stands of arms and ammuni-fled; and the final stratagem by tion, and a large quantity of clothing and supplies. A Union writer estimated their loss at one million which seventeen hundred Federals were captured by six hundred Confederates—has been so often and so dollars. In five days more he had

driven the Union cavalry from Lebrules of war,' and assertions such as tics of the man, and justified the re- and forty-three prisoners, burned it in undying verse, four important bridges near the who was pursuing him with a cover of woods which concealed the weakness of the attacking party. Fourth, his fierce and untiring pursuit, which so often charge results which so often charges results are configurately led his men out of the trap set for him, by taking immediate advance of the Confederate army upon them. Had his example or his advice been followed. suit, which so often changes retreat view, running parallel with the Sherman's march to the sea might

On the 28d he joined Bragg at Sparta, where he was for the first time furnished with a section of

inridge, then in command, to per- mended, was unfortunate. doubt if any commander, since the mit him, with his own force and Wheeler, a brave, genero killed as many enemies with his eral Roger Hanson, to attempt it. desire it, and suffered in public estiown hand as Forest." This exposed The movement was made; but just mation when it was thrust on him. him also to constant danger, and he had twenty-seven horses killed and when Forrest felt confident of

> country, across the Tennessee river tion between Louisville and Memphis. He called attention to the almost unarmed condition of his command; but, in reply, was ordered by General Bragg to move at

lances, with their teams, captured ten thousand stands of arms and one the war began to organize a new million rounds of ammunition, and command. At this time West Tenization moved for Fort Donelson, and commenced his active and brilliant career, which knew no cessation until the armies of the South were surrendered. I shall not in this address undertake to follow in detail his successful and marvellous career, nor shall I indulge in any flowers of rhetorle to adorn my story. I will attempt by a piain and simple recital of his most prominent deeds, to raise up the monument deeds, to raise up the monument deeds, to raise up the were attempting to other hands to polish its surface and crown it with appropriate wreaths of beauty.

After having seen some service in After having seen some service in afterward I stake. On the day after Shiloh, General Sherman was attempting to go far from the tothirty men willing to go far from the tothirty men willing to go far from the tothirty men willing to go far from the construction of the hundred in the tothirty men willing to go far from the longity and the back of the South where the tothirty men willing to go far from the tothirty men willing to go far fro

crossed the Tennessee river on the 27th and on the 28th joined Roddy, While the enemy would strike no one could tell Forrest saw at once that the move-

vividly told, that it needs no repe-

facts to headquarters, and urged an

turn over his command, except skirmish with the infantry, but that Dibrell' brigade, to General Wheeler this was a feint, and he must be artillery, and as our army moved into Kentucky, was ordered to assist Regarding this as derogatory to in protecting its left flank, which he him, he resigned his commission. General Bragg was my first brigade commander, and I was more attached to him than any General of corn. under whom I served. I knew him son's brigades were then stretche But Forrest was best suited to in-dependent action; and, at his own and in the fall of 1861 bore from him watching the crossings of the Tall est, turned over his brigade in to President Davis the strikingly Bragg's army on the 27th of Sep- unselfish proposition to turn over to tember, 1862, at Bardstown, Ken- General A. S. Johnston, for active the forces at Yazoo City, and Bell tucky, and in five days had marched service in Kentucky, his well- at Oxford, organizing. On the 10th one hundred and sixty-five miles drilled army at Pensacola, and to Smith started from Collierville. On and was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, receive raw recruits in its place, if By the first of November, 1862, he and I would say nothing now even By the 14th it was manifest that had organized a new brigade, thirty- to wound his memory. But the Smith was moving for the prairie, five hundred strong, and being promotion of Wheeler over Forrest, anxious to retake the capital of his which he in an honest desire to pro-State, had persuaded General Breck- mote the good of the service, recom-

three thousand infantry under Gen- selfish and educated soldier did not trusted largely for tactics and many him: and if Wheeler had remained second to Forrest, as he was per-fectly willing to do, a more splendid combination for cavalry operations Bragg's army; but before we turn of the estimation in which Forrest was held by the people, and which he always told on himself with great delight. When Bragg was great, big, cowardly rescal, I only wish old Forrest was here; he'd

1863, and for the fourth time during

play of his large number unarmed he fought several successful skirmishes, captured the bridge over Wolf river near Lafayette station, on the Memphis and Charleston check at Collierville until he passec cattle and three hundred hogs. The Commercial, writing from Memp has moved right through the six teenth army corps, has passed with-in nine miles of Memphis, carried off one hundred wagons, two hundred beef cattle, three thousand conscripts and innumerable stores torn up railroad track, cut telegraph wire, burned and sacked towns, run over pickets with a single derringe pistol, and all, too, in the face of en thousand men."

General Forrest was met near Lafayette by General Chalmers, with twelve hundred men, who covered his further march into Mississippi. and who from then, until the close of the war, was his second in com-

obtaining arms for his recruits and reorganizing his command into four brigades. When this took place many officers who had been commanding little squads as companie about one-third of the recruits deserted and went back to West Tennessee. Before this organization was completed, General Sherman commenced his movements in Mis-

THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL W. 8003

On the 3d of February, 1864, General Sherman began his movement from Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss., by Yazoo City, to take Forrest in rear at Grenada, and ordered Gentanooga. He captured a Federal eral W. Sooy Smith to "move from officer in a tall tree that had been Collierville on Pontotoc and Oka-

He knew that Smith's cavalry was preparing to move some time before it did move. On the 8th two infantry colums moved—one on Pan ola and the other on Wyatt-and on the 9th, one day before the cav-On the 3d of October, 1863, he alry started, Forrest, then at Oxford on. lumbus and the prairie country of and Forrest ordered a concentration of his command near West Point to intercept him, and this was accom-plished by the 18th—Jeff. Forrest reaching there on the 17th. His brigade was thrown forward towards Aberdeen, and continued skirmish ing with the enemy until the 20th. On the 20th Bell's brigade was sent to keep on the flank of the enemy and Richardson moved up to su that General S. D. Lee, with three the 22d, and Forrest retired behind an anecdote strikingly illustrative and miry bottom, and over which position, where he could easily hold

retreating from Tennessee, Forrest was among the last of the rear guard, and an old lady ran out of her house to the gate, as he was passing, and urged him to turn back and Lee and Forrest united could and fight. As he rode on without have crossed the Suqua-ton-ch stopping, she shook her fist at him behind him and captured his comin great rage and said: "Oh, you mand. Early on the morning of 21st a heavy fire was opened on our ORGANIZES A NEW COMMAND IN of the bridge, four miles west of WEST TENNESSEE AND NORTH West Point. Forrest soon came up to where I was standing on th impatient and imperious. Heasked me what the enemy were doing and when I gave him the report just received from Colonel Duff, in ommand of the pickets, he said sharply: "I will go und see my which was about thirty yards long and then being raked by the en my's fire. This struck me at the braggadoela exposure of himself, and I followed him to see what he would do. When we reached the other bank, the fire of the enemy was very heavy, and our mon wer falling back-one running without hat or gun. In an instant Forrest seized and threw him on the ground at once suspecting it to be the attack of a rear guard to cover a retreat, he ordered the first division for ward, and the enemy fell back rapidly before him until they reached a wood four miles north of West Point, where they made

stand in force. After a heavy fight, in which he lost eighty killed and wounded, and the enemy as many, and where he took seventy-five prisoners, he drove them back again,

Continued on Fourth Page,